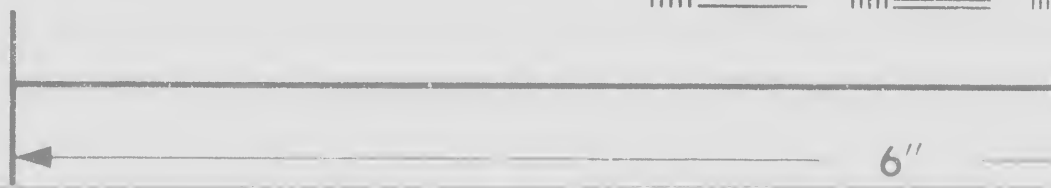
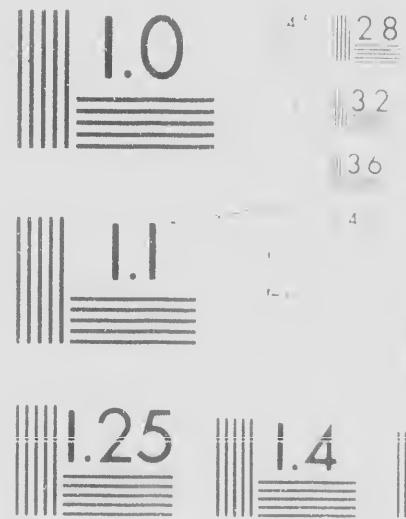


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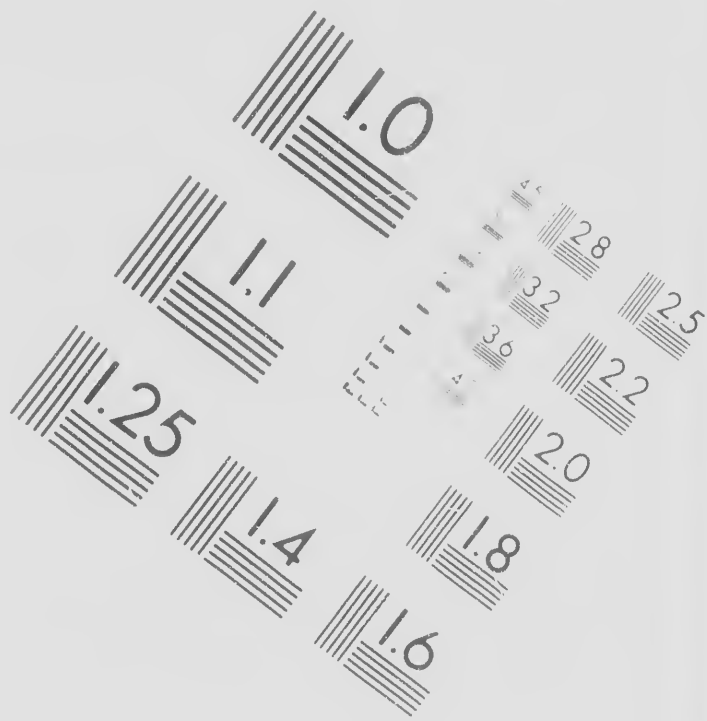
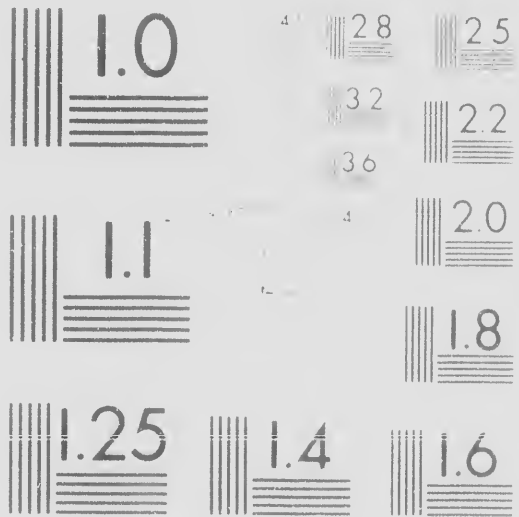


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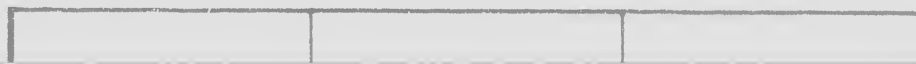
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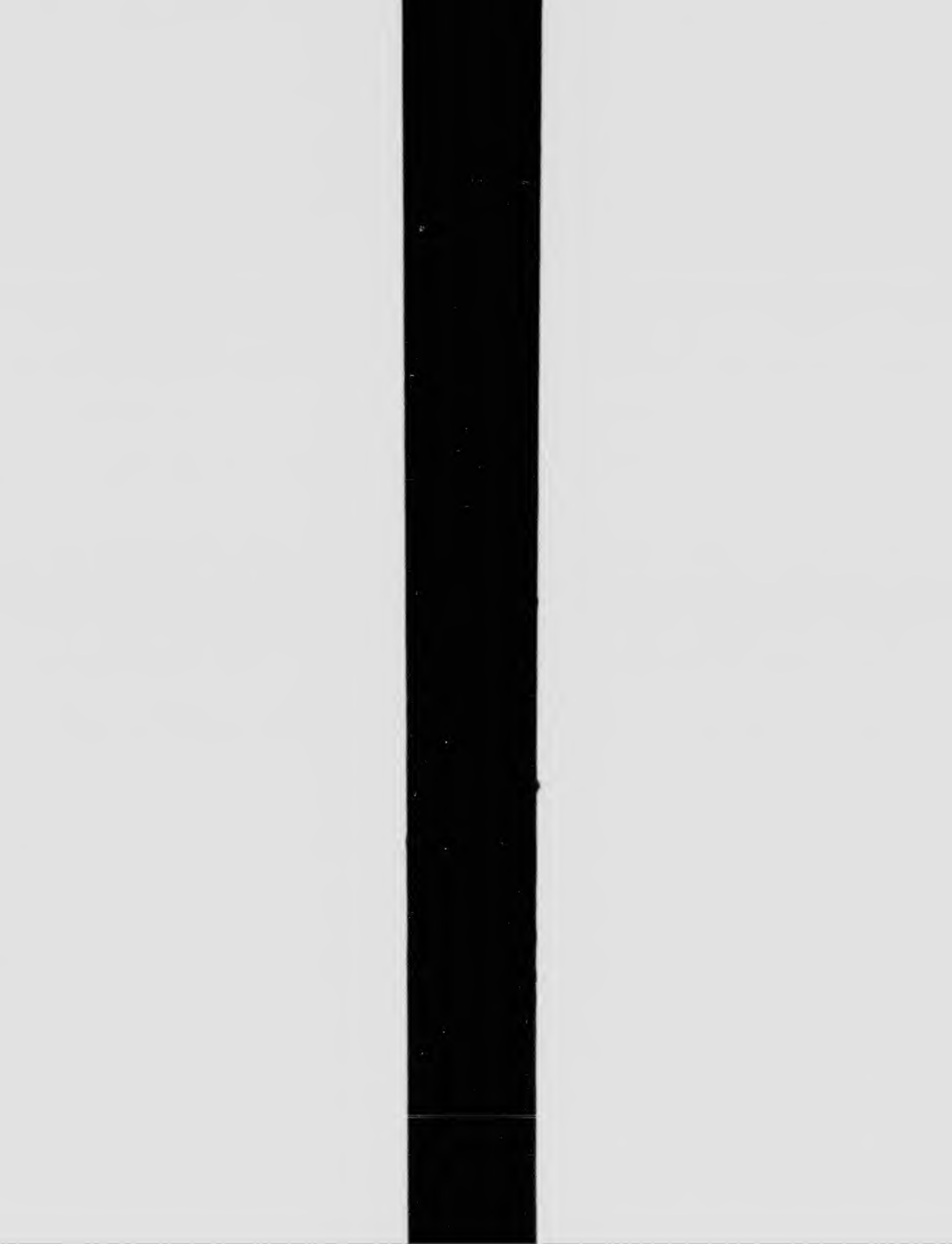
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ger to contend for;—and, in the performance of this task, not regarding nice distinctions, he has ver ared to assume that to find highlands, and to invent them, was all the same thing. It may be so in Latin; but it is not so in English; in the English of Elizabeth and James, which our fathers brought over with them to Virginia and Massachusetts.— Nay, not content with this alone, Mr Featherstonhaugh appears to have adopted as the motto of his report, the old adage, *Vium inveniam vel FACIAM*. For on his "Map" of the disputed Territory he has invented, made, and projected as pretty a new range of mountains, extending from the head waters of the Connecticut north east to the Bay of Chaleur, as any British "Geologist" could desire to behold. He deserves a patent for this ingenious invention; and if he does not get that, I presume he will receive a *quid pro quo* in some other form, as a reward for his discovery.

I do not wonder at the ecstacy of the London Times on seeing this Map. The editors of that journal, I suppose, never had occasion to buy *wild lands by map*. If they had, they might have enjoyed some experience (dear-bought perhaps) of the creative faculties of the human mind in the matter of beating rivers mountains at convenient points on paper, which it is very difficult sometimes to do on the earth's surface. It is true that Mr Featherstonhaugh has condescended to project a range of highlands along the southeasterly side of the St. Lawrence basin, and north of the St. John; but then he has depicted a much more conspicuous mountain range south of the upper waters of the St. John. And I can readily conceive that an Englishman who thinks nothing is wanting but highlands, and who looks not beyond this Map, should consider the case a very clear one in favor of Great Britain.

When I myself came to examine this map, the thing which struck me as being most peculiar, was to see the river Roostue and the river Tobique, branches of the St. John, which cut the main stream nearly opposite to each other, and which run, in opposite directions, but in the same general line, one southwest and the other northeast, both together, over a space of one hundred and fifty miles, —to see these rivers running *right along the back bone of this new range of mountains*.— The boundary highlands occupying the very bed of the Roostue, the St. John, and the Tobique. This seemed to be a strange break of nature, stranger than the notion of the King of the Netherlands, who, though he placed the boundary line in the *thalweg* or bed of the St. John, did not pretend that the very highlands themselves were there, along the line of the river bottom. This mighty natural aqueduct, of some hundred or two miles in length, with the Roostue and the Tobique flowing along its summit, is a few degrees grander than even the grand Victor embankment of the Erie Canal. But how is this aqueduct carried across the St. John?— How do the Roostue and the Tobique descend down from their perilous elevation, to the level of the bed of the St. John?

And again :

"There are various lines of what have once been continuous ridges, traversing in a northeasterly direction the disputed territory, some of which have been so *abraded and broken down that they are nearly obliterated*, leaving only peaks at great distances from each other, but in the same magnetic direction.

The Report then proceeds to describe particularly one of these "abraded ridges," one of these "once been" ridges, one of these ridges "so abraded and broken down that they are nearly obliterated" which it claims as 'the true highlands' of the Treaty of Paris, and which is the very range of mountains so conspicuously depicted on the Map accompanying the Report.

That is to say, this profound and learned "geologist" has discovered, or imagines that he has discovered, in the line of the Roostue and the Tobique, traces of a range of mountains, which existed there *in the year of the world number one*, (or perhaps a few years before then, for, having been born myself some while afterwards, I have not the same exact personal recollection of the chronology of those early times as Mr Featherstonhaugh may have.) but which are now "abraded," "broken down" and "obliterated;" and this supposed antediluvian range of mountains is projected on the map *just as if they now existed*, and is presented to us as "the true highlands" of the Treaty of Paris! He would have us believe that when that Treaty was drawn up the lines were run, not by Mitchell's Map and by the geography of the earth as it is, but by some antique chart of the pre-adamite age, which happened, by great luck, to be saved in Noah's ark, or might have been dug up in a fossil shape from some of the quarries about Paris, and so the process of time fell into the hands of John Adams or old Ben Franklin.

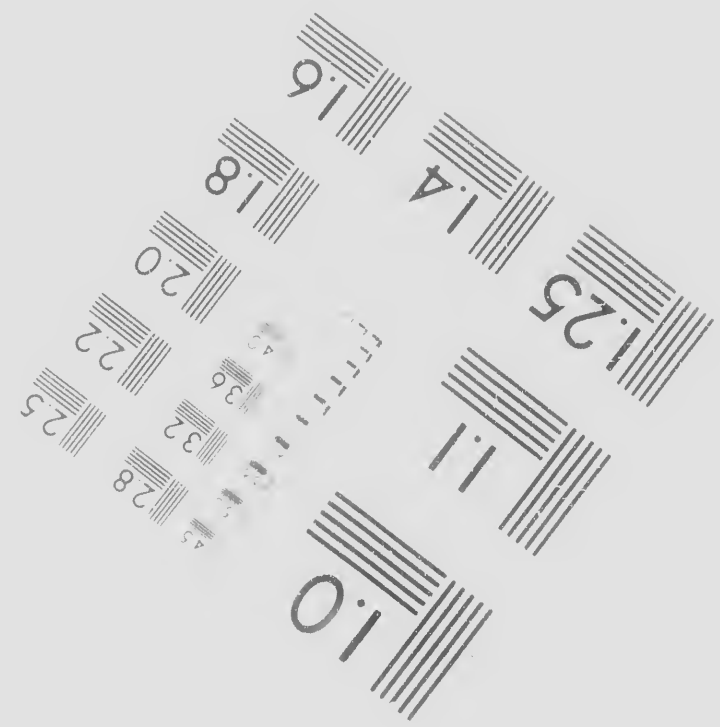
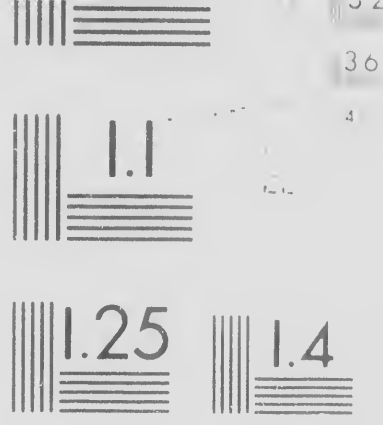
I ask you if any language of reproach can be too strong to be applied to this wonderful piece of sophistry, which Mr Featherstonhaugh would impose upon the world as a solution of the Northeastern Boundary question? Is it not the climax of impudence?

For this hath science searched, on every wing;

By shore and sea?

If such be geology, I desire none of it. I would rather have a single grain of lamely fact, and plain, living truth, than a cart-load of such pretensive science and elaborate mystification. It is painful to see even the language of science perverted, as it is in this Report, to such disingenuous ends. And yet Mr Featherstonhaugh talks about the "spurious topography" of the Americans, and of their practice to substitute fancy for reality, and "put forward as fact a state of things which is, for the most part, hypothetical and conjectural." Truly his effrontery is matchless.

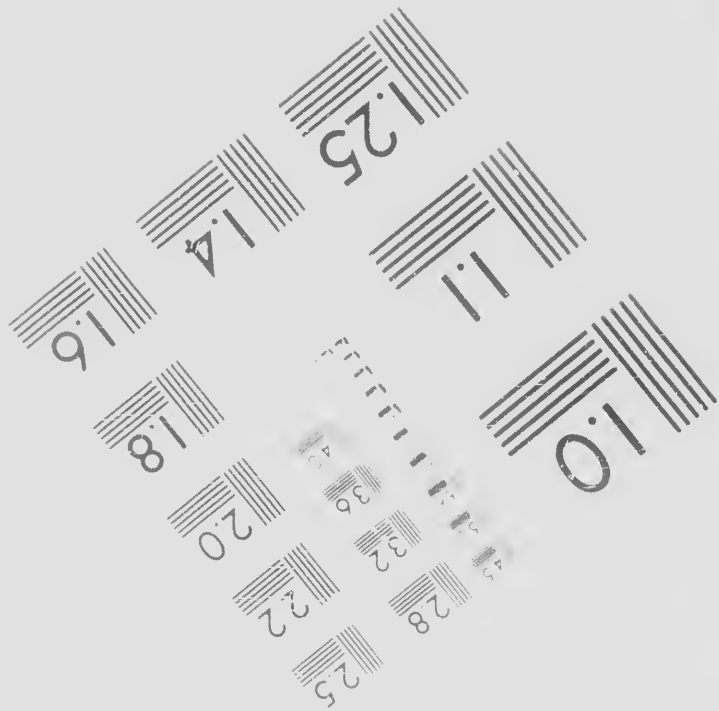
Meantime I shall not believe, until I see the proof of it, that these highlands of the world before the flood—highlands broken down and obliterated by the "powerful currents" of the great deluge—highlands worn down by the "powerful currents" of the great deluge—highlands whose remnant peaks are now the "true highlands" of the soil of river basins and



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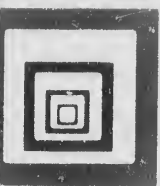
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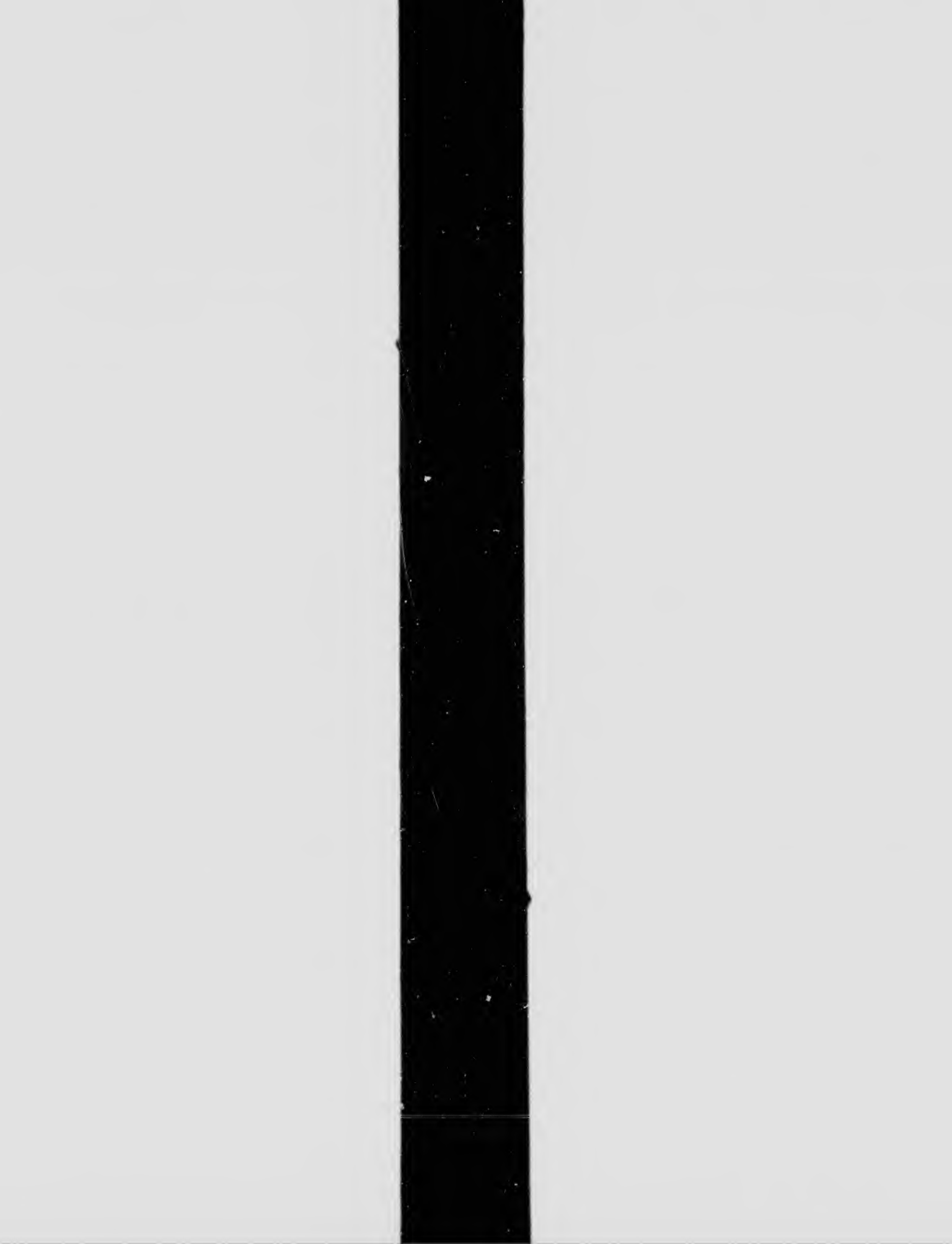
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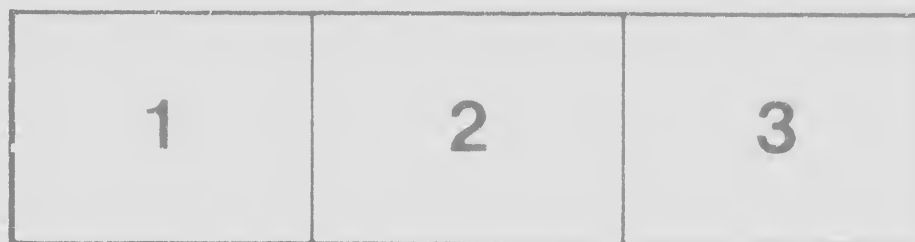
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